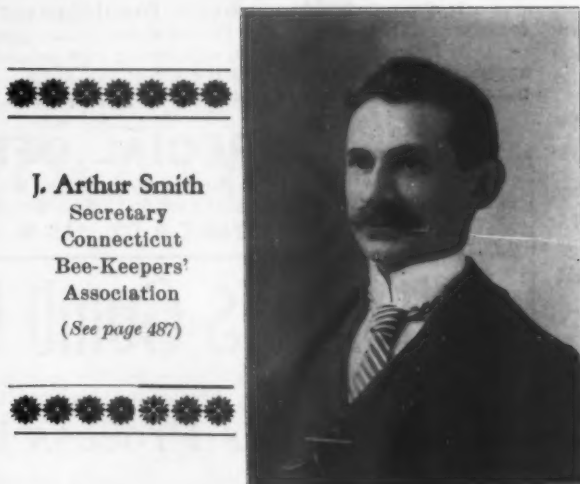


AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



Allen Latham,
President
Connecticut
Bee-Keepers'
Association



J. Arthur Smith
Secretary
Connecticut
Bee-Keepers'
Association
(See page 487)



American Bee Journal



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY
118 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States of America and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

THE WRAPPER-LABEL DATE indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec 07" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1907.

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows that the money has been received and credited.

Advertising Rate, per Agate Line, 10c.

14 lines make one inch.
Nothing less than 1/4 inch accepted.

Time Discounts.	Space Discounts.
4 times.... 5 per cent	100 lines... 5 per cent
13 "10 "	500 "10 "
26 "20 "	1000 "20 "
52 "30 "	2000 "30 "

These rates are subject to either time or space discounts, at choice, but not both.

Reading Notices, 25 cents, count line, subject to the above discounts.

Goes to press Monday morning.

National Bee-Keepers' Association

Objects of the Association.

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00.

General Manager and Treasurer—
N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the publishers of the American Bee Journal.

Bee-Keepers' Souvenir Cards

are just the thing.

We send them by Return Mail



O WON'T YOU BEE MY HONEY,
AND CHEER THIS LONELY HEARTY
FOR I WOULD HUG YOU ALL THE TIME,
AND WE WOULD NEVER PART

As most of our readers know, we have got tenout a Souvenir Postal Card for bee-keepers. The cuts herewith show the card in reduced size, and but one color, while the real card is printed in 4 colors. It could also be sent to honey-customers, to remind them that it is time to buy more honey, etc. There are many uses to which this Card can be put.

Prices—postpaid: 3 cards for 10c (stamps & silver), or 5 FREE with the American Bee Journal one year at \$1.00; 10 for 25c. There is a blank space on the card about 2x2 1/4 inches in size for writing. Send all orders to

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
118 W. Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

Now is the Time to Order Your

BEE-SUPPLIES

AND SAVE MONEY

It will cost you only one cent for a postal-card to get our delivered prices on Dovetailed Hives, Sections, Section-Holders, Separators, Brood-Frames, Foundation, Smokers, Extractors, Shipping-Cases, etc. It may mean a saving to you of many dollars. It is the natural advantage we have over others that enables us to make you the Best Price. There are no better goods than ours, and we GUARANTEE SATISFACTION or REFUND your MONEY.

We MANUFACTURE and keep in stock all standard Bee-Goods, and can ship promptly.

Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Supply Co.

JOHN DOLL & SON, Proprietors,
Nicollet Island, No. 33, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

HOW TO PAINT

Buggies, farm wagons, farming tools, barns, outbuildings and houses often need painting. "Everybody's Paint Book," written by a thoroughly practical painter, will be found a complete guide to the art of outdoor and indoor painting. It is designed for the special use of those who wish to do their own painting. It gives practical lessons in plain painting, varnishing, polishing, staining, paper hanging, kalsomining, etc.

It also tells how to renovate furniture and gives many hints on artistic work for decorating a home. Precise directions are given for mixing paints for all purposes. If farming tools and farm vehicles are kept painted, they will last twice as long, and anybody can do the work with the aid of this book. It is handsomely and substantially bound in cloth. A copy will be sent postage prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.00

SPECIAL OFFERS

For \$1.00 we will send the above book and the Weekly American Bee Journal one year; or for \$1.40 we will send the Paint book and a Standard-Bred Untested Italian Queen. Address
GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Dittmer's Gomb Foundation

Why do thousands of bee-keepers prefer it to other makes?

Because the bees like it best and accept it more readily.

Dittmer's Process is Dittmer's

It stands on its OWN NAME and its OWN FOUNDATION, to which alone it owes its reputation and merits.

We are now ready to make prices for next season for WORKING WAX for CASH and for full line of Supplies. Wholesale and Retail. Free Catalog and Samples.

GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

ITALIAN QUEENS

That are bred from the best stock this country can produce Bright Golden and 3 banded Queens ready to ship May 20. I am now booking orders which will be filed and filled in rotation. After May 20 all orders will receive prompt attention. Untested Queens 60 cents each; 6 for \$3.35, or 12 for \$6.50. Tested, \$1.00, or 6 for \$5.50. 2-frame nuclei with Young Queen after June 1, \$2.00. **GEORGE W. BARNES,**
15A26t Box 340, Norwalk, Ohio.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

QUEENS - ITALIAN - QUEENS

and bees from Root's Red-Clover stock and Golden Italian Queens. Better than ever.

Untested.....60c each; six, \$3.50
Selected untested.....75c " " 4.00
Tested.....\$1.00 " " 5.00
Selected tested.....1.25 " " 6.00
Two-frame nuclei with untested queen..2.00

Orders filled in rotation. Send orders to

E. A. SIMMONS, Greenville, Ala.
17A1tf Please mention the Bee Journal.

American Bee Journal

PURE ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE

Full colonies, in up-to-date hives; Nuclei and choice Queens.

Hershiser Wax-Press and other Lewis Bee-Supplies. Good Goods and Prompt Shipment.

Any bee-keeper can save money, as long as the goods last, on almost any supplies needed next season, by taking advantage of our

Fire Sale of Bee and Poultry Supplies

Have sold several thousand dollars worth of these goods, and no complaint.

Send for list of Slightly Damaged Goods to select from at Reduced Prices. Also for 1907 Catalog of New Goods.

Quote us prices on Honey and Beeswax. Honey in 60-pound cans for sale.

H. M. ARND, Proprietor, York Honey and Bee-Supply Co. (Not Inc.)

Long Distance Telephone, North 1559. 191 AND 193 SUPERIOR ST. CHICAGO, ILL.
(Three blocks north and one block east of our old location.)

BEE-KEEPERS

Write us now for our Catalog and get low prices on good, honest,

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Our specialty is making Sections. All other goods up-to-date.

AUG. LOTZ & SON, Cadott, Wis.
10A34t Please mention the Bee Journal.

SOLID GOLDEN QUEENS

Ready for delivery April 1st. Select Un-
tested Queens, \$1 each; Tested Queens, \$2;
Select Tested, \$3. You can only get good
Queens from the South in the early spring.
Book your orders NOW.

H. M. PARKER, JR.
JAMES ISLAND, S. C.

3A4t

BEE AND POULTRY SUPPLIES

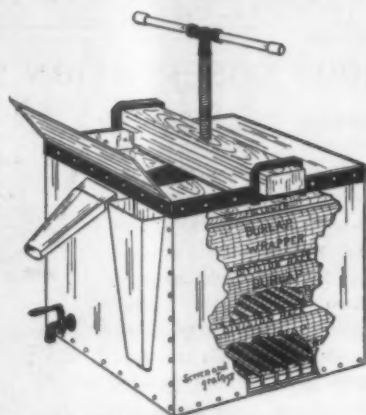
Bee-Hives, Honey-Boxes, Vells, Smokers, Incubators, Brooders, Egg-Food, etc. Every-
thing needed for the "Buay Bee" and the "Industrious Hen." Prompt shipments.

LEWIS' FAMOUS BEE-WARE. LEE'S POPULAR PRODUCTS FOR POULTRY

Catalog for either, with instructions to beginners—Free.

29A4t

C. M. SCOTT CO. 1005 E. Wash. St., Indianapolis, Ind.



QUEENS FOR YOU

Golden, Carniolan, Caucasian, and 8-band
Italians—your choice. Prices: Untested, 75c;
Tested, \$1.00. Prices on large quantities or on
Bees given on application. Address,

NEW CENTURY QUEEN-REARING CO.
JOHN W. PHARR, Prop., Berclair, Texas.
12A4t Please mention the Bee Journal.

The Rietsche Press

Made of artificial stone. Practically inde-
structible, and giving entirely satisfactory re-
sults. Comb foundation made easily and
quickly at less than half the cost of buying
from the dealers. Price of Press for L. frame
sheets, \$2.00. Other sizes, 25 cents extra. Price
of the Press making the foundation directly on
the wired frames, \$2.50, any size wanted.

ADRIAN GETAZ,

45A4t

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

BEE-SUPPLIES

Hives, Sections, Comb Foundation, Smokers,
etc. Best of goods, reasonable prices, and a
"square deal." Send for free catalog.

ARTHUR RATTRAY, Almont, Mich.
12A13t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Queen-Clipping Device Free!



The **MONETTE** Queen-Clipping
Device is a fine thing for use in
catching and clipping Queens'
wings. It is used by many bee-
keepers. Full printed directions
sent with each one. We mail it for
25 cents; or will send it **FREE** as
a premium for sending us One
New subscriber to the Bee Journal
for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we
will mail the Bee Journal one year
and the Clipping Device. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

"If goods are wanted quick, send to Pouder."

Established 1889

"GOING SOME."

By the Bee-Crank

A writer in the Philadelphia
Record says that a pound of
honey represents the product
of 62,000 clover blossoms, and
that it requires 2,750,000 trips
of the bee to collect it. If
every round-trip averaged one
and one-tenth miles, it would
mean that in collecting it a
single bee would travel 3,000,-
000 miles, or 120 times the
distance.

These are good figures to bear in mind the next
time you order supplies. They will help you to be
patient while you are waiting for them—unless
you order of Pouder, and then you won't need them.

Indianapolis is like a great bee-hive. It is a



bee-line to Indianapolis and back again from every
point in the country. The splendid shipping
facilities here have had as much to do with my
success in establishing a reputation for prompt
shipments as my determination to do it has had.
The next time you conclude that your supplies
have started on a circuit of the earth to reach you,
give me a trial.

I sell Root's goods at Root prices, and carry a
full line of bee-supplies, which are told about in
my catalog that you have for the asking.

Send me your beeswax and I will pay you the
best market rates for it.

TACOMA, WASH.

WALTER S. POWDER, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:—The Pouder Honey-Jars just received. Not a
broken jar in the lot.

Truly Yours,

G. D. LITTOOT.

Walter S. Pouder 513-515 Massachusetts Avenue
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

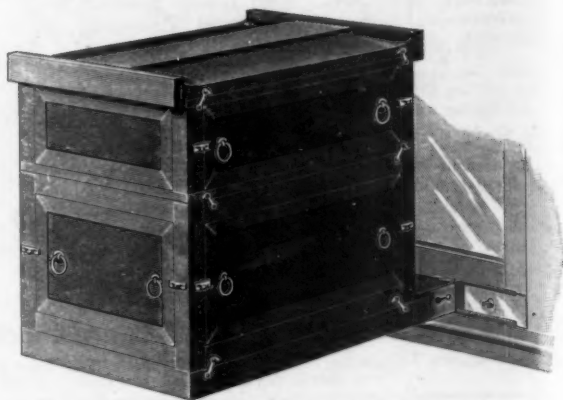
Trade Notes

The A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio

ROOT OBSERVATION HIVE

In recent years there has been an ever-increasing interest in bees as a subject for nature study in the schools, and a corresponding demand for observation hives to facilitate the study of bees at work, without exposing the student directly to them, as is necessary with ordinary hives. To meet this demand we offer several styles and sizes of observation hives. These are made with skeleton frame, with glass in sides and ends of the brood-chamber, and in sides only of the super. Shutters are provided to cover the glass. These shutters have brass rings to handle them by and brass buttons to hold them in place. Brass hooks are also provided to hold the several sections of the hive together. The hives are finished in the natural wood, oiled and varnished, and altogether they are very attractive in appearance. We furnish them regularly in 8-frame, Langstroth depth. The super is fitted for the 4x5x1½ plain section. Hives are usually furnished put together and finished. We can supply material in the flat, but it is work for a cabinet-maker who understands his business to put them up, and we do not care to furnish them in flat unless you order one complete as a model.

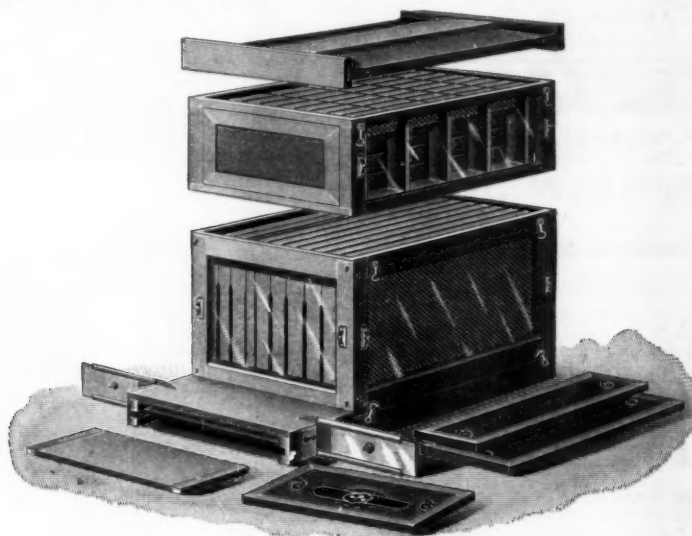
The bottom is no longer than the hive, and a covered extension is provided to lead the bees out-doors under the window-sash or other opening provided. In the full-sized hive a colony of bees can be kept by a window the year round, or for only a part of the season, as may be desired. The work of the hive, including the building of comb in the sections, can be watched



Observation Hive Inside a Room with Entrance under the Raised Sash.

at intervals without opening the hive or disturbing the bees. For work in the school-room before a class we recommend the one-frame hive. With the one-frame observation hive it is necessary to remove the frame of bees and put in a fresh one about once a week at least, for the best results. As a rule, arrangements may be made with a local bee-keeper to provide a frame of bees each Monday morning, returning at end of week.

We make one-frame observation hives for L. frames or for Danz. frames and a row of sections above, or the L. frame with a row of sections above. These are provided with a wood case to slip over to shut out the light when you are not watching the bees. We show this one-frame hive and the case in accompanying illustration. This consists of turned-wood corners with glass inserted in grooves in ends as well as the sides.

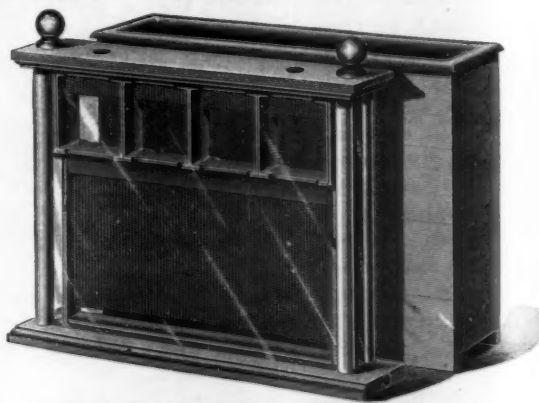


Observation Hive with Panels Removed.

PRICE-LIST OF OBSERVATION HIVES

Observation Hive (8-frame), complete with super, including frames, sections, glass—and bees with queen	\$15.00
Observation Hive (8-frame), complete with super, including frames, sections, glass—no bees.....	7.50
Observation Hive (8-frame), without frames.....	7.00
“ Super “ complete, with sections.....	2.50
“ Hive “ without super.....	5.00
“ Brood-chamber, complete, with frames—no cover or bottom	3.75
Observation brood-chamber without frames.....	3.25
One-frame Observation Hive for Danz. frame, no super, with case	2.50
One-frame Observation Hive for Hoffman L. frames, no super, with case.....	2.50
One-frame Observation Hive for Danz. frames, with super, with case.....	3.00
One-frame Observation Hive for Hoffman L. frames, with super, with case	3.00

(For bees and queen in one-frame hive, add \$3.00.)



One-frame Observation Hive with Case Removed.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio



(Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.)

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year, by George W. York & Co., 118 W. Jackson Blvd.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 6, 1907

Vol XLVII—No. 23



Improvement of Bee-Stock

Considerable has been said in these columns in this regard, and more is likely to be said so long as the need is so urgent. Reinforcement of the views given may be found in an earnest article in the British Bee Journal, not written by any radical hot-head, but by that canny Scotchman, D. M. Macdonald. His closing paragraph contains the following summing up:

Now this I say without fear of contradiction: While we have men who rear so few queens that they have to keep customers waiting we shall never have selection! Every queen of every batch goes out, no matter what defects she may possess, if they are not over-patent. That it may not be supposed that I am a voice "crying in the wilderness" on this subject, I should like to quote a few authorities showing that improvement is urgently desired by others:

Mr. McEvoy, of Canada, says: "Ninety percent of the queens on the American Continent want killing."

Mr. Green considers "too much of our breeding has been done haphazard, and without any intelligent direction. My own experience with superior stock has been very disappointing."

Mr. Scholl's opinion regarding our queens is: "The best of them is none too good. Too little attention is given this subject, and if more were given better strains would be found than the run-down strains that are not yielding the profit that could be obtained."

Mr. Hutchinson's opinion is that "well-directed efforts at improving stock will prove the most profitable of any which a bee-keeper can pursue. The wonder is that it is so greatly neglected."

The American Bee Journal has again and again quite recently devoted short editorials to the subject of improvement of stock, and has emphasized the pressing need there is for securing better queens. It has even the gravest doubts whether the belauded "tested queens" really conform to the guarantee given by queen-breeders.

In addition to what I have quoted, a very

large bulk of further evidence could be produced from both sides of the Atlantic, to show that the subject deserves the gravest consideration if bee-keeping is to take the prominent position which is its due.

Self-Spacing Frames—and Fairness

On page 349 appears a review of the Review's view of self-spacing frames. While thinking that the arguments in reply were the best possible in the case, Editor Hutchinson deems it unfair that the last paragraph of his article was utterly ignored, which paragraph reads as follows:

When it comes to the production of extracted honey, the frames with staples and projections, "excrecences," I call them, are simply not "in it." For several reasons it is better to space the combs wide apart in the supers, when the self-spacing arrangements come to naught. The same can't be said of them, however, when it comes to using the honey-knife.

Editor Hutchinson admits that he read the arguments through with just the shade of a twinkle in his eye as he wondered what would be said in reply to that last paragraph. Which is much the same as saying that in the said paragraph he felt he held an impregnable position, and was enjoying in advance the discomfiture of the enemy in attempting to attack it. Well, now, when a military commander comes up against something that he knows to be utterly impregnable, what is the use of his wasting good shot by firing at it? But that Mr. Hutchinson may not feel too much aggrieved at the neglect of his pet paragraph, it shall have, here and now, the benefit of the best shot in the locker.

First, it may be well to note the limitations of the argument. Evidently it can not apply in any way to that class of bee-keepers who

produce comb honey exclusively; not such a very small class. Neither can it apply to the brood-chambers of those who never use brood-combs and extracting-combs interchangeably. Indeed, from the wording of the paragraph it was intended to apply only to those frames which, with "excrecences" which space them properly for the brood-chamber are still used in the extracting-super.

When thus used "the spacing arrangements come to naught." Correct; they are a negative quantity, doing no good, and equally doing no harm.

"The same can't be said of them, however, when it comes to using the honey-knife." Let us see about that. Self-spacing frames may be divided into two classes. The first class, as the Hoffman, has the projections for spacing on each side of the end-bar. Bees seal their combs with a space of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or more between two opposing surfaces. Move the frames apart $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than in the brood-chamber, and the comb will be flush with the projections. That would be spacing $1\frac{1}{2}$ from center to center, and as "it is better to space the combs wide apart in the supers," $1\frac{1}{2}$ is probably none too much. Indeed, it is less than many use. Even if the knife should occasionally strike a spacer, the knife would be little hurt by striking wood.

The second class embraces those which have a spacer that projects at one side of the end-bar, such as the Miller frame or those spaced with staples. To have such spacers on a level with the surface of the comb, the spacing must be $1\frac{1}{2}$ from center to center. Even with such wide spacing, unless the bees built their combs with the utmost exactness, the knife would sometimes strike a spacer, and as spacers in this class are mostly of metal, there would be trouble. Even so, one need not despair, for self-spacing frames of the second class have the spacers at only one end on each side, and if one always begins with the knife at that end there ought to be little chance for trouble. Besides, if intended for extracting, spacers in this second class need not be such as will hurt the knife. Very satisfactory ones have been made of wood, and only lately C. S. Lord has brought out a spacer with a head of type-metal which should answer excellently.

There, Mr. Hutchinson, that is the best, the

American Bee Journal

very best on hand in this locality to meet the case, and you will please remember that others besides yourself may feel aggrieved if their best paragraphs are ignored; so we will look with interest, even if with no shade of a twinkle in the eye, to see what you will do with us in the near future.

British Bee-Keepers' Insurance

Details of this are given in the British Bee Journal. The British Bee-Keepers' Association has arranged with insurance companies to issue a policy to an intending insurer after

he has sent to the Association "a premium of 2 cents per colony on the maximum number of colonies kept; minimum premium 18 cents."

The policy is to indemnify the owners of bee-hives insuring under the British Bee-Keepers' scheme against their liability to third parties for damages to persons or property occasioned by bees from the insured apiary outside such apiary, such claim in any one year not to exceed the sum of \$150 in the aggregate, and not to include any claim for injury to the assured, or persons, or live stock under his control. The policy covers the period from March 25, 1907, to March 25, 1908, only.

for Wisconsin, completed his 10th year as inspector, on May 28—about a week ago. Wisconsin bee-keepers are to be congratulated on their being able to retain Mr. France as inspector for so long a time.

Prof. A. J. Cook, of Claremont, Calif., made this office a brief call on Monday of last week, when on his way East to meet his wife and daughter on their way home from Germany, where they have been the past two years. The "Professor" is looking fine, and seems to be as youthful as ever, although he's around 65 years now.

Bread and Honey

Of all the meals you can buy for money,
Give me a meal of bread and honey!
A table of grass in the open air,
A green bank for an easy chair.
The table-cloth inwrought with flowers,
And a grasshopper clock to tick the hours.
Between the courses birds to sing
To many a hidden shining string.
And neither man nor maid be seen,
But a great company of green,
Upon a hundred thousand stalks,
Talk to us its great green talks.
And when the merry meal is done,
To loiter westward with the sun,
Dipping fingers ere we go
In the stream that runs below.
Of all the meals you can buy for money,
Give me a meal of bread and honey.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Amerikanische Bienenzucht, by Hans Buschbauer, is a bee-keeper's handbook of 138 pages, which is just what our German friends will want. It is fully illustrated, and neatly bound in cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.75. Address all orders to this office.

"Songs of Beedom."—This is a beautiful 16-page-and-cover pamphlet, 6x9 inches in size, containing 10 bee-songs—words and music—all the songs so far written specially for bee-keepers, we believe. It is nice, as well as convenient, to have these songs all in one binding. Every bee-keepers' organization should have copies for use at conventions. They could be sold to members after using once, or held by the secretary for use at future meetings. Of course, every bee-keeper's family will want at least one copy. It is sent, postpaid, for only 25 cents, or 3 copies for 60 cents; or, we will mail one copy with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.10. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association has just been issued, containing 176 pages. Its contents, besides considerable miscellaneous matter, are the 1906 reports of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, the National, and the Chicago-Northwestern. There are a number of very fine engravings of apiaries, the Illinois State Capitol, etc. Cloth-bound copies were issued for the members of the Association only, and will be sent out as long as they last to any who become members on the payment of \$1.00 to the Secretary, which not only secures a cloth-bound copy, but membership in the State Association one year, and the same in the National Association. A paper-covered copy of the Report will be mailed to any one who sends 15 cents to the Secretary to pay postage and wrapping. We think the Sixth Annual Report is as attractive and instructive as any we have ever issued. General Manager N. E. France says concerning this Report: "It is a credit to all concerned in getting it out."

JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

Route 4, Springfield, Ill.



National Convention at Harrisburg.

—The Executive Committee of the National Bee-Keepers' Association has selected Harrisburg, Pa., as the place for the 1907 meeting. The exact date at this time has not yet been agreed upon. No doubt it will be settled very soon, when we will be pleased to make further announcement. We congratulate Pennsylvania bee-keepers, and all others of the East, on the decision of the committee to hold the next National convention at Harrisburg. It ought to be a well attended meeting, and doubtless will be.

"To Bee or Not to Bee?"

"To bee or not to bee?"—when that old fellow Sprung that conundrum on us long ago,
He probably (when springtime should be mellow,

And all the earth with warmth and heat aglow)
Stood by his snowclad bee-hives wondering
If time had struck and there would be no spring,

As we this year in Michigan; and he,
Disgusted, wondered if it paid to Bee.

It is warmer now; maybe we'll get some honey yet. C. H. BENSON.
Bellevue, Mich., May 18.

A World's Pure Food Show.—Chicago's first annual World's Pure Food Show, which will be held at the Coliseum, Nov. 19 to 25, 1907, has already enlisted the hearty support and co-operation of manufacturers and dealers in all parts of the country. The names of the members of the various commissions are a guaranty to exhibitors of the great commercial, industrial and educational value of the exposition.

Seventy-five awards will be made in as many classifications. All of them will be granted under the direct supervision of the commissions, which are honorary bodies.

Enthusiasm over the exposition is widespread. For the first time in the history of food-product expositions, the exhibitor will be furnished with his booth. An elaborate

scheme of decoration will be carried out. Running all around the building an aisle 15 feet wide will carry the main crowd of spectators. Along the outside of this aisle will be scenic reproductions of shops of all nations and time, making the aisle a veritable promenade of all nations. In the center of the building the booths will be uniform in design and color—a White City of pure foods and food products.

Managing Director Thos. T. Hoyne has already received hundreds of letters in regard to space and inquiring for information, diagram, etc.

The first allotment of space was not to be made to exhibitors before June 1. Owing to the fact that an enormous amount of space has been devoted to aisles—more than in any previous exposition at the Coliseum—the actual space to be sold for exhibition purposes seems ludicrously small in comparison with the floor area of the big building.

It is the purpose of the management to make the annual World's Pure Food Show the most attractive exposition held in Chicago, and with this idea plenty of space has been given up to handle a crowd of 20,000 spectators daily.

It seems to us this will be a fine opportunity for bee-keepers to make an exhibit of honey that would simply surprise the public. We do not now recall just where we saw it, but some one suggested that the National Bee-Keepers' Association would be the proper organization to take charge of the honey exhibit. Why not use some of the money received from the Honey-Producers' League, for the purpose mentioned? Surely, it would be good advertising for all bee-keepers, for this World's Pure Food Show will be advertised everywhere, and the various exhibits will be described and illustrated in countless numbers of papers and magazines.

Mr. N. E. France, of Platteville, Wis., General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, and also Inspector of Apiaries



Something About Queens in the Spring

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE

When settled warm weather comes in the spring, it is necessary that each colony contains a good, prolific queen, for if the queen in any colony should be old and failing, that colony could not be gotten in the best shape to take advantage of the honey harvest.

As the queen is mother of all of the bees in a hive, she must be able to lay rapidly so as to increase the population of the colony, and if such an one is not in the hive, she should be superseded with a better queen.

It often happens that the queen dies of old age during the winter or early spring, and in that case it is absolutely necessary that the apiarist knows it, else the colony will dwindle away till it is overpowered with robber-bees and the stores carried off, when the combs will be devoured by the larvae of the wax-moth. Old bees rapidly die off with the work that now devolves upon them, for old age is brought about very much in accord with the labor done; hence at this time of activity it is very necessary that all colonies contain good queens from whose brood many young bees will be emerging, more than to make good those dying of old age. There is no other way of knowing for a certainty just what is going on inside of a hive, except by opening it and inspecting the combs. To know if there is a queen in the hive, inspect the combs, and if no eggs or small larvae are found in the bottom of the cells at this season of the year, you can reasonably expect that they are queenless, while, if the eggs are few and scattered about in different cells without regularity, the queen is unprolific.

To be absolutely sure that a colony is queenless, take a frame of comb having eggs and little larvae in it and put it in the center of the supposed queenless colony, leaving it there for 3 or 4 days. If queenless, queen-cells will be formed over some of the little larvae, while, if no such cells are started, rest assured that the bees have something they are cherishing as a queen, which makes it unsafe to try to introduce another until the thing they are cherishing is disposed of. To find such a queen carefully look over this frame of brood, for in nine cases out of ten she will be on this frame. In fact, if I wish to find any queen that is not laying, I always put a frame of young brood into the hive containing such, leaving the hive further undisturbed for 3 or 4 hours, when, upon opening it

again, this frame of brood is immediately lifted out, when, in nine cases out of ten, anything which the bees are keeping as a queen (and said queen is not laying) will be found on this frame of brood. This is the way to find out whether a colony has a queen. The started queen-cells will tell us that the colony is absolutely queenless, and if no cells are started, whatever they have and are keeping as a queen, can be found on this frame of brood we have given.

To the accustomed eye of the practical apiarist, prolific queens are easily found, especially if the bees are of the Italian race, but a virgin queen, or an apology for a queen, is often hard to find by an expert, and was, to me, a very worrying affair until I learned this "giving of brood trick."

From the middle of April to the middle of June a prolific queen can usually be found between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., on one of the 2 outside combs of the brood-nest, for most queens seem to have a certain route which they go over every 24 hours during the time of enlarging the brood-nest preparatory for the swarming season, she being in the center of the brood-nest at midnight, and from there traveling in her egg-laying toward the outside of the brood till noon, when she commences to return, reaching the center again at midnight. The next day she does the same thing again, only going in the opposite direction, or toward the opposite side of the brood-nest, which brings her on one of the 2 outside combs between the hours mentioned.

As more eggs are laid in these outside combs than in any others at the time of the brood being spread from comb to comb, the queen is on these outside combs longer in proportion than she is on those which already have their centers full of brood; and that she does not go clear across the brood-nest during the daylight of one day, I have proven by finding the queen hundreds of times on the east side of the brood-nest one day and on the west side the next day; the east side the next day, and so on for days in succession. Of course, I have never opened the hives at midnight, but the finding of the queen one or 2 combs out from the center at sunset on a June evening, and one or 2 combs out from the center in an opposite direction at sunrise the next morning makes me conclude that she is at the center at midnight. All queens do not show this regularity, and all persons do not open a hive carefully enough so that the queen is not stamped from her work; but a careful examination during a week's time will convince any

apiarist that most of the queens do have a certain route in which they travel in egg-laying, where the brood-nest is not spread or materially interfered with by the apiarist.

From this, in looking for a queen during the period of time spoken of above, I take out the frame in which is the first brood in the hive next to me, and if the queen is not on the comb I next take the comb at the outside of the opposite side of the brood-nest, and in nine cases out of ten I find the queen on one of these 2 combs at this time of the year and at the time of day spoken of.

In all of these operations, when looking for queens, the operator should always stand with the back to the sun, so that the eyes may be in the shade while the rays of the sun strike the bees and the "face" side of the comb, when, if the eyes are at all sharp at queen-hunting, she will be quickly seen. No person can expect to find a queen readily with the sun shining in his or her eyes, when the face side of the comb on which we expect the queen will be in the shade; yet I have seen many would-be bee-keepers looking for queens in just that way, and wondering why they could not find them. If the directions here given are followed out it should not be a great job to find any queen, whether fertile or unfertile.

Borodino, N. Y.

Experience With Caucasian Bees

BY E. A. MORGAN

So many enquiries are coming in in regard to the Caucasian race of bees, that we think it our duty to give our (Morgan Bros.) experience with them.

I notice most writers caution beginners not to try Caucasians—not yet. Some say they are still on probation in this country; others, that they are vicious; and others, that they are away behind Italians in honey-gathering qualities, are great propolizers, etc.

Now, to all of these I wish to say they either have not tried them, are prejudiced against them, or have not the true Caucasians.

Our experience is that they are away ahead of the best Italians, both in honey-gathering and in hardiness, and are non-stingers, perfectly gentle, so much so that veil and smoker can be laid away forever with them.

We were furnished 9 queens by the Department at Washington in April, 1906, for experimental purposes—to test them. We put them through a series of tests alongside of 100 colonies of the finest Italians.

It will be remembered that Morgan Bros. have been extensive bee-keepers and queen-breeders for 35 years, and we tested these Caucasians intelligently and carefully; and we must say for them this: First, they are perfectly gentle—no amount of rough handling will cause them to sting, and we operated them in cold weather on rainy, and on muggy, hot days, when Italians would sting viciously, and never received a sting. Second, with the same strength of colony they gave one-

American Bee Journal

fourth more surplus than the best Italians. Third, they are more prolific, therefore more profitable to keep. Fourth, they are far the best winterers—more quiet—both wintered outside and in the cellar; consume less honey, and do not spring dwindle. They work all day on cold, spring days when Italians do not fly at all during the day.

In regard to propolis, they plaster most of that near their entrance, but carry none whatever to the sections. Their section honey is whiter, cleaner and better-finished than any Italians ever did for us.

To beginners and ladies wishing to start in bee-keeping, we consider them the best of all, and we predict that as soon as the veteran bee-keepers test a pure strain of Caucasians, they will very soon weed out their Italians and keep none but the former.

South Dakota.

Bee-Keeping in Carniola

BY F. GREINER

The home of the Carniolan honey-bee (Carniola, Austria,) is also a country in Europe where bee-keeping is carried on by professionals, and where bees are reared for sale and to stock up the empty hives of less fortunate bee-keepers. There must be a good honey-flora in those mountainous sections, for very large apiaries are kept. I hope some time to see them myself, but at present I only write from what I learn through the press.

Ambrozic was the owner of one of the largest and oldest bee-establishments in that part of the country, and a circular of Strgar is coming to me now. Bees and queens are reared here for sale in large quantities. The apiaries are kept in the mountains, and it is a common sight to see men and women following the mountain-paths with hives containing bees strapped on their backs, for it is probably impractical to reach these high points with any vehicle. In America a business could not be carried on this way on account of high wages. It would hardly pay here to move bees on the backs of men and women carrying them many miles.

The hives used in Carniola are rather peculiar on account of their shape. They are about 27 or 28 inches long, and 12 inches wide; in height they are only about 7 inches. A hive with bees like the illustration is sold for about \$3 in Carniola. The fact that such a hive can winter bees in the cold, exposed regions in Carniola speaks well for the bees, and perhaps is also a proof against the so often advanced theory that bees ought to have their winter stores above rather than at the side of the cluster. However, it must not be lost sight of that the method of keeping the bees in Carniola differs from our own very materially. Such hives are never placed singly; on the contrary, they are corded up as we would cord-wood, the whole lot of bees in one huge pile, and under one common roof. This manner of wintering leaves only the ends of the hives exposed, and if the combs run crosswise



and not lengthwise of the hive, there are no frames in the hives producing a draft around the cluster, and the combs at the ends act as division-boards, thus giving a very good protection.

The hives are made of thin lumber, the ends being the heaviest. Prof.

Benton exhibited one of these ends or fronts of such a hive, which he had brought from Carniola some years ago. It was decorated nicely with some Bible scene—a habit these Carniolans have of proving again that time is not worth much with them.

Naples, N. Y.



Conducted by J. L. BYER, Mount Joy, Ont.

Early Manipulation of Bees

In Gleanings of May 1st, R. F. Holtermann tells of having "examined colonies for queens, brood and honey, clipped queens—something unusual for us in March." While I am, as a rule, pretty much in accord with Mr. Holtermann's teachings, yet in this case I would decidedly take issue with him as to the advisability of such early manipulations in our climate. I am quite certain that tearing the brood-nest apart early in the season, especially when no pollen or nectar is coming in, is responsible for a whole lot of queens "turning up missing" later on.

Aside from a little time gained by having the queens clipped before a busier time comes, I fail to see any good reason for lifting the frames out, in order to diagnose the condition of a colony. Where a quilt is used, all that is necessary is to turn the same up slowly, and gently puff in a little smoke to drive the bees down; nine times out of ten a single glance among the frames will reveal the general condition of the colony.

Removing Pollen by Cutting Down Combs

Commenting on a question asked by a bee-keeper in England, as to whether any British bee-keepers had tried the "Canadian system" of cutting away the comb to the base or mid-rib to remove pollen clog, Mr. Holtermann says that it is news to him that this plan is a Canadian system. While I do not know that the idea is of Canadian origin, yet I do know of a number of good

bee-keepers, among them Messrs. McEvoy and Storer, who follow this plan every year with their super-combs. While I personally have followed the plan advised by Mr. H.—cutting out the pollen-filled parts and melting into wax—yet, after seeing Mr. Storer at work scraping the pollen off, I am bound to say that he made a neat job of the matter.

Propolized Fingers for Clipping Queens

Speaking of clipped queens, Mr. H. says: "If bee-keepers would thoroughly rub propolis over their fingers before touching a queen, no evil results would occur from foreign odors." Dear me! the problem with a number of us has been how to keep the propolis off our fingers; in fact, the propolis item was one of the factors that led me to adopt the sensible plan of clipping the queen without touching her with my fingers at all.

Early Stimulating of Bees

Mr. House, in his address, had considerable to say in favor of early stimulating, yet he admitted that stimulating was impracticable for out-yards. To quote his own words:

"It is too much trouble to feed out-aparies. I stimulate them by giving them a queen so prolific that she will lay all the time. I depend upon my queens for stimulating out-yards."

While it pleases me to agree with Mr. House, yet it appears quite logical to ask why he doesn't apply the same less

troublesome system to his home apiary. From remarks dropped by Mr. House, I feel quite sure that in the near future he will dispense with early stimulating altogether, as I feel sure that with the right strain of bees colonies can be in the very best of condition for the honey-flow without the bee-keeper having to feed an ounce of food in the early spring.

My home apiary, and the one at Cashel, 4 miles away, have both wintered poorly, the loss all being caused by dysentery, for which we blame a small amount of honey-dew, coupled with a very severe winter. At the Altona yard, 8 miles away, every colony wintered, and although the spring has been very backward, pollen having only been brought in 4 or 5 days to date (May 13), yet 90 percent of the yard require top stories inside of a week or 10 days, if the weather is fine.

In fact, we found one colony with queen-cells with eggs in, every available cell in the hive being occupied with brood, pollen, or honey. Be it remembered that the hives at this yard are all equal in capacity to a trifle more than a 12-frame Langstroth, and May 13 this year means, with us, previous to any sugar-maple, dandelion, golden willow or fruit-bloom. The surprising difference in favor of this yard has been laid to absence of honey-dew, yet I find all around this apiary, at least 50 percent of other people's bees are dead.

I have no explanation to offer, but I will simply say that at this yard there is not a single Italian queen—the bees being all Carniolan and blacks, and their crosses. The hives were heavy last fall with buckwheat honey, and this spring, regardless of steady bad weather, this honey was turned into one great host of young bees. To use Mr. House's statement, "the queens were so prolific that they laid all the time."

Sectional Hives Non-Starvers

Speaking of the sectional hive, Mr. House, in his address at the Brantford convention, said: "I never saw a colony starve to death with honey in the hive in a sectional brood-chamber." Pretty strong claims, and enough almost to induce some bee-keepers, after a winter like the last, to adopt a hive of that style. Yet with a frame considerably deeper than the Langstroth, with ordinary precautions, there need be little loss from the foregoing cause, even if the divisible feature is lacking.

Why Not Advertise?—There are many dealers in bee-supplies, and those who have bees and queens for sale, who are not now advertising, that might increase their business by advertising in the American Bee Journal. The rates charged are very low, as will be seen by referring to the second page of this number. During the next 6 months will be done the bulk of the season's business among bee-keepers. Why not begin at once to let the readers of the American Bee Journal know that you have something to sell? Our advertising columns are open only to those who will give their patrons "a square deal." If you are in that class we will be pleased to have your advertisement in our columns.



Conducted by LOUIS H. SCHOLL, New Braunfels, Tex.

Those Texas Ants

It seems that it always takes some "tenderfoot" to come to the wild and woolly (?) West and "hatch" out some wonderful tale that most of *we*'uns, who have been "bred in old Texas," know very little of. We knew that there were ants in Texas—yes, lots of them—but we did not know that "the only way one can be sure of his bees is to isolate each hive by standing it on legs surrounded by water." My, my! what would the bee-keepers of Texas say who have hundreds of thousands of colonies *right down on the*

to call the attention of bee-keepers to the danger of letting their apiaries "run down," as it is commonly called; letting hives and combs from which bees have died become exposed to others or healthy bees. The picture herewith shows just such a dilapidated apiary.

Besides exposing these dangers, "it is strictly against the law" to expose any infected honey, comb, hive or appliances as per the foul-brood law, hence it will be well to guard against any such negligence, or else become liable for a misdemeanor.

It may be well to remark again that



APIARY DEVASTED BY FOUL BROOD.

ground, and are not bothered by ants? The writer is only one of these, with hundreds of colonies. There are ants here, too, but never have they done harm to my bees. Hence, "in spite of ants, weather, and all other adverse conditions, bees do thrive in Texas, and the wide-awake bee-keeper gets his reward —."

I will admit that there may be some isolated locations where ants may be troublesome to some extent, but the wide-awake bee-keeper would soon have the upper hand. It is true that some of the smaller ants make trouble for the bee-keeper, and for the house-keeper, too, by getting into the honey and other things, if not in tight vessels; and the easiest and surest remedy is the "legs-in-pans-of-water." A little careful study of these interesting little creatures will help much toward getting along with them, however.

Ravages of Foul Brood

Right along the matter of foul-brood laws and inspection of apiaries, I wish

it is to your interest to report any trouble of suspected diseases of your bees as soon as discovered to the State Entomologist, College Station, Tex., and have the bees inspected, if need be, rather than let your apiary get into such condition as here presented.

Good Home-Made Hive-Covers

There is no part in the make-up of a bee-hive that we prize more than a good, serviceable, and durable cover, and here in the South, where our hives are exposed to all kinds of weather all the time, it is very essential that we have the best covers obtainable, for it often happens that a cover gives way, and, before we are aware of it, a leak has done considerable damage, especially if it happens in the winter when we are not often around. So we are constantly culling them out for various reasons.

We do not advocate home-made hives, but we do say that a mechanical bee-keeper can make his hive covers and bottoms, and, perhaps, it would be best

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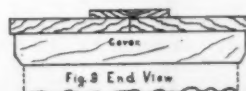
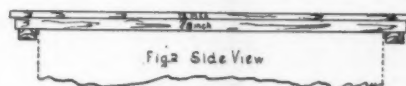
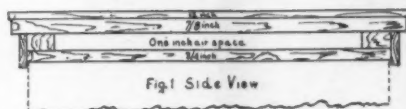
for him to do so, for he might run out, some time, and need a few before he could get them from the factory or dealer. But caution should be taken in selecting the material, and it would be best if it were seasoned in the open air, and mostly heart, and soft; also, it should not be warped, and should be free from knots and other defects. Lumber from goods-boxes makes very good covers, as it is soft and not easy to split, but it should be painted well, for if it is very thin it will let the water through.

In putting the covers together, great precaution should be used to turn to the weather the side of the board which grew nearer the center of the tree, and nail well with small flat-headed nails (not finishing nails). Then paint them well and keep a few extra at each yard.

I have tried several styles of covers, but the two illustrated have given me the best satisfaction, and they are simple, durable, and cheap.

Where hives are exposed to the sun, Fig. 1 is the best cover, for it has an air-space and needs no shade. I have

lost some colonies, many combs, and no small amount of honey from the heat of the sun, but I have never lost any combs under these covers. Figure 2 is a still cheaper cover, and is used



where the hives are not exposed to the sun. Most of the nails in these covers can be driven through and clinched, and will not give way and work out.

Crisp Co., Ga.

J. J. WILDER.

ROBBER-BEES AND POLLEN.

T. P. Otis, on page 267, contributes a very interesting observation. Robber-bees gathered up pollen on the alighting-board and carried it off. Quite rare, I think. With wires, or zinc, or too closely contracted entrance, there is often quite a pile of lost pellets at the door; and I never could see that the home-bees would ever take pains to save them—though, perhaps, they do sometimes. Cow will eat what she wouldn't eat otherwise, provided she can steal it; and I suppose these robbers found their souls similarly moved. Willing to gather lost pollen provided they could consider it plunder.

CEMENT HIVE STANDS AND BOTTOMS.

Yes, Mr. Byer, cement hive-stands and cement bottom-boards are taking words. If the latter prove too cold for winter, how would it do to use a thin thickness of wood and the cement under it? I am specially attracted because at my apiary termites do lots of damage. I am quite sure a projecting cement bottom would keep them down; as they would not be able to carry forward their mud-works unless they had a passage to moist earth to get the material. Page 351.

CANADA AND U. S. POSTAL WAR.

The Koran has a proverb to the effect that, "When nations go to war the people must suffer from the soldiers." Bluntly and brutally just so! And just so now, it seems, even in this twentieth century. Canada and the U. S., having had postal annexation for a spell, now want to have postal war for a spell. Does seem that (with all the peace agitation and Hague Tribunals of the day) they might have given a little longer notice of hostilities. Peaceful publishers certainly ought to have time to get out from under the wheels of the war Juggernauts. How easy it is to show spunk when somebody else has to take the suffering part of the consequences! Page 389.

OBSERVE AND REPORT.

"Observe during the ensuing summer and report," eh? There! That sounds more like science. We've had, "Give us off hand your impressions"—about everything under the crazy moon—until we have about played out that kind of Question-Box. Why not we take a lesson from France, and have some questions tested by actual and fresh observations by a company of competent men? Page 391.

Getting New Subscribers for the Bee Journal is something that almost any reader can do if he makes a sincere attempt. No one knows better than does he its value to every would-be successful bee-keeper. And we offer valuable premiums, to those of our present readers whose subscriptions are paid in advance, for the work of going out and getting new subscriptions. Your neighbor bee-keepers perhaps have never heard of the American Bee Journal, although it is now in its 47th year. Why not try to get them to subscribe? You may be surprised how readily they will do so upon your invitation.



The "Old Reliable" as seen through New and Unreliable Glasses,
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

THE DEER-MOUSE AS A HONEY-EATER.

I have a live deer-mouse. He's a beautiful fellow, fawn-colored above and pure white below. His eyes are large, dark, shining and projecting, like they were beads set on his head. He's a peach. Likewise he is (at least my specimen is) surprisingly tame, or audacious, or something, for a creature with no previous contact with human beings. Did not even scamper a little when first let out of the trap. Walked to a cracker and smelt of it; walked to the water-fount and took a long, hearty drink of it; took a little turn around the limits of his quarters; and then got to business by beginning to eat. From the first hour he would let me almost poke him with my finger before he would move away. And 48 hours later, in response to one of my finger pokes, he bit me—but not sharply enough to hurt much. Deer-mice mostly keep to the fields; but this one was caught in the house upstairs. They are one-half larger than house-mice—14 drams—while the normal weight of the house-mouse is 9 drams. But though larger, mine, so far, seems not so ravenous to eat as the little chaps.

Well, this is the fellow I accused of eating the honey of out-apiaries, and getting it laid off on the house-mice.

Wishing to have his normal performance, before any pampering or other influence from captivity, I gave him honey the first night, a partly-built section, mostly empty comb, but some honey on one side, all sealed. My theory seemed to get a backset at first. He nibbled most of the dry comb into powder, and in the process started the honey to running somewhat; but it lay on the bottom of the big can which served as cage. To the best of my observation he had not eaten any of it. Possibly I was slightly in error there; but that's what I decided at the time. In this experiment I gave no other food; but he had been eating all the cracker he wanted just before. During the next day he ate some honey, and some more the next night. Then I put in a piece of bread and an ordinary section of honey, which has been his regimen ever since. Soon came to eat more honey than bread. For the last 2 days I can't see as he has taken any off his piece of bread—getting to an exclusive honey-diet, 'pears like. Weighing the section as accurately as I can, I find he has taken 12 drams 16 grains in 5 days, or 2 drams 14 grains per day. That's over one-seventh of his own weight. It will do—although a long way behind the eating exploits of the house-mice when they let loose once.



Report of the Connecticut Convention

The 16th annual convention of the Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association was held in the Capitol at Hartford, April 6, 1907. That the Association has grown during the past year was evidenced by the fact that the room in which the meetings have been held for more than 15 years was too small on this occasion, and an adjournment was taken to the Supreme Court room.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Allen Latham, of Norwich, President; Rev. D. D. Marsh, of West Hartford, Vice-President; and J. Arthur Smith, of Hartford, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Committee, Edwin D. Barton, Stephen J. Griffen, and George W. Smith.

Dr. E. F. Phillips, of Washington, D. C., spoke in the morning concerning American and European foul brood, and referred to the enormous losses caused throughout the United States, and some of the good work done by inspectors. He said that either disease can be handled easily if one knows how to do it; that if you teach a man and treat the disease you don't have to visit him again.

In the afternoon he took for his subject the inspector, and stated that the bee-disease inspectors throughout the country are doing fine work; that they are reliable, hard-working and a much maligned class. A high tribute was paid to Charles Stewart, of New York State, as an inspector, whose tact in handling bee-keepers is remarkable. A. G. Edmondson was referred to as one who knows bee-diseases, who makes no mistake in a diagnosis, and who, when sued, has taken honey into court to prove that the disease actually existed. Dr. Phillips said it is harder to handle the bee-keeper than the disease, and although there is no opposition from honest bee-keepers, yet it is necessary that the inspector have a strong law back of him; that although there is only one case in 500 that the inspector has to call in his power as a police officer, nevertheless he should be given a weapon that is strong.

Dr. Phillips strongly favors legislation, and said that if Connecticut gets a law passed, and the right man for an inspector, all will be right. He believes that the honey industry has decreased in the State in the last 25 years because of the prevalence of foul brood.

On May 2 the Committee on Agriculture of the Connecticut Legislature reported favorably on the Foul Brood Bill. It is hoped that it will finally become a law.

Dr. E. H. Jenkins, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, was present and extended a cordial invitation to the Association to hold a meeting at the Station. It was voted to accept the invitation, and a field-meeting is to be held there the coming summer.

A list of questions was taken up for discussion, which had been suggested by members.

The question, "What is the best outfit and methods for a beginner," was answered by Mr. Latham, "A hive of bees, a smoker, spunk, brains and time."

The best way to teach the box-hive bee-keeper to use a frame-hive was, "Let him alone."

The question as to why bees stop gathering nectar and build drone-comb received two answers: "Bees build drone-comb when the honey-flow ceases and the wax supply doesn't." "Sometimes bees build drone-comb for no apparent reason."

No one present had experimented with Caucasian bees except Dr. Phillips. He said that they hardly proved themselves equal to the Italians and Carniolans, yet they capped their honey all right. Since they had been under observation they had not exhibited swarming tendencies, but might later on. Their extreme gentleness was emphasized.

The bee-moth was discussed, and Mr. Latham said he thought it was present in all colonies, strong and weak, but that the former kept it in subjection. Mr. Griffen believed that there were none in his hives. The method of placing a moth-infected colony over a strong colony, which would rid the former of moths and grubs, was advocated.

It was the opinion of Henry L. Jeffrey that alsike clover yields poor honey.

The best way of feeding in the fall was said to be the Townsend method, which Mr. Latham explained.

The question as to the best method of producing wax annually without sacrifice of the honey crop, seemed to be best answered by the remark that every bit of wax should be carefully saved. One member said that in that way he was able to make all his own comb foundation.

The question of stimulating bees in the spring by feeding, led Dr. Phillips to say that honey from any locality where disease is known to exist should not be fed.

To prevent honey granulation the rule was given to heat to 140 degrees.

E. D. Barton said that snow should

be cleaned away from the entrance of the hive in 5 weeks.

It was the general verdict that bees had wintered well under all methods.

J. ARTHUR SMITH, Sec.

Report of the Chicago-Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Association, held in Chicago, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 5 and 6, 1906

(Continued from page 468.)

CHARGING DIFFERENT PRICES FOR SAME KIND OF HONEY.

"Is it policy to charge different prices to different parties for honey that is alike?"

Mr. Hutchinson—Same quality of honey?

Mr. Meredith—The meaning of the question is this: Is it policy to sell honey of the same kind to 3 different parties, charging one say 10 cents, another 12 and another 15. I asked that question for the reason that I found there were some customers that concluded that they wanted honey that cost more than a shilling a pound, because somebody else had honey that was selling for 15 cents a pound while my price might have been 13 or 14 cents. I asked if it was policy to sell honey in that way.

Pres. York—That reminds me of something I heard about an Evanston family—you have all heard of Evanston, I suppose! They discharged their cook because she did not run up big enough grocery bills. Their neighbors spent a good deal more money on their table than she had been doing, so they discharged her—to keep the grocery bills up to the same height as their neighbors. They thought they ought to pay more. Some people think that unless they pay a large price they are not getting a good article. They feel better when they pay more. I don't think that applies to bee-keepers, though!

Mr. Taylor—It might turn out to be a bad policy, if they found out it was the same honey.

Mr. Moore—I have sold honey for 20 years. I think it is really an individual matter in which the customer is not very much interested. The customer wants to buy fine honey, and he wants to pay the price agreed upon; but you, as an honest man, must treat them all alike. You may sell the same grade of honey at different prices. A man who buys one pound pays 25 cents. A man who buys a 60-pound can—you will make more money by selling at a lower figure; and a man who buys a ton, you will make money by selling at a still lower figure. The only thing that grieves me in my honey-trade—mostly a family trade—is that the millionaires can not be charged enough so that they will feel that they are getting something. I would like to see the poor man that has to look after the pennies charged the small price; but I would like to charge the millionaires enough to make them feel they were getting something good.

Mr. Baldrige—I have sold some honey, but I never had but one price to white or black, rich or poor.

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Mr. Moore—Wholesale or retail?

Mr. Baldridge—Retail. I never had but one price in my existence, and I do not see the necessity of having more than one price.

Mr. Arnd—In selling honey, I think, in order to protect the people that re-sell it—to the private trade you ought to charge more than you do to a man who expects to sell it again. I charge two prices for honey, and I charge three prices for honey—to the man that buys in large quantities by the ton; to the man that buys a few cans at a time, to the man that buys it to eat on his own table. To the man that buys it for his own table I sell at such a price that another man could buy honey of me and sell it to that same man at the same price I sell, and yet make money.

Mr. Wilcox—My trade is a wholesale trade. We sell none to families nor to jobbers to sell again to groceries, of any consequence. I have one price for everybody, and if the prices change I charge each man the same thing; even though they may have agreed upon a higher price, I give them the same price that I charge others; and I know from several years' experience that it will be best in the long run to do so. They will sooner or later discover it, if you are charging them more than you are charging others, and it will surely injure you in the end. It is not fair, it is not honest, it is not good policy—and that is the question—to have different prices for customers of the same class, for the same class and kind of honey.

Mr. Moore—That is the point.

Mr. Wilcox—But, of course, there is one trifling exception. If you have a customer that you are a little in doubt about, whether he will ever pay or not, you can charge him a little more, and perhaps he will go somewhere else.

Mr. Arnd—That remark of Mr. Wilcox's is, I think, well put. He says "the class." Now the man who buys a gallon of honey to eat on his own table ought to pay more than Mr. Wilcox or any other bee-keeper that wants several cases; and in order to protect the man who buys the honey and sells it again, we have to charge the retail man more.

Mr. Wilcox—The difference is, you class the customer and I class the honey. I spoke of the same class of honey.

Pres. York—While we are on that question, here is one that touches it a little bit: "Should not the bee-keeper be compelled to guarantee to the broker or buyer that his honey will stand the pure food law test?" How many think he ought to be compelled to guarantee it raise your hands. None. All who think the producer ought to be compelled to guarantee. About 15. It looks as if we all did, who care to vote.

Mr. Taylor—The question in my mind is, What good would it do if they guaranteed it?

Mr. Wilcox—In Minnesota they are forbidden to sell it without it is marked as the producer's honey, and that is a guarantee without anything more on it.

Mr. Thompson—This question I believe was discussed here once before, as

to what constituted honey that would stand the pure-food law test. That is the question I had in mind—how the producer is going to be able to guarantee his honey other than that it is gathered from natural sources. If honey-dew brings it into the class where it could not be guaranteed, how is he at all times going to be able to guarantee his honey?

Mr. Taylor—He guarantees it and runs the risk.

Mr. Meredith—I would like to have Mr. France give us some suggestion in regard to how to tell honey when it is pure, or any other information on that subject that he can give.

Mr. France—That is part of the constitution of the National Association; one of the planks in the platform is to prosecute adulterators of honey. I began investigating that side of our platform, and I found that honey varies greatly in different localities; it varied greatly in the same locality, according to the conditions in which it was gathered. Then I began to try chemistry to know where to get a basis to work on. I am sorry we have not yet attained satisfaction in that line. I went down to the Eastern States to see the chemists at the time of the United States Chemist Bureau meeting, as to the definition of honey. They were going to throw out entirely all forms of honey-dew, and it was on my pleading that that part was put therein. I can imagine a bee-keeper might be honest in the belief that he was selling a good grade of clover honey, and it would not all of it stand up to the test, the way they were giving it. So the definition has been modified. The only thing I know that we can do at the present time under the new food law, which will go into effect January 1st, is to keep our bees as near as we can where they will store the sweet that they get from the field; and if we find that they are gathering honey-dew, save it by itself and sell it for what it is. We will have to do the grading more than any one else. If we know our bees are gathering honey-dew, let it go as honey-dew, and sell it as such. There are always people in my locality who want to buy poor or cheap or dark grades of honey. They like to buy the "lasses" for the children, while they have something better for the older folks. They will buy honey-dew if you tell them what it is; but sell it for what it is. Then as a help to our National Association members, especially, how can we then protect ourselves under this point which Mr. Arnd brings up? When I send him honey, he, as a dealer, has to put up a guarantee to sell my honey. How is he going to be safe in his guarantee? He ought to have a right to fall back upon the producer, and the producer simply guarantees it as the product of the bee. When they go beyond that as to proof that it is from flowers, I question if we have anything yet that is satisfactory; chemistry is weak on that point.

A Member—Do the chemists know it?

Mr. France—Yes, sir; the chemists are aware that they are weak on the point of a positive proof of strictly pure honey from the nectar of flowers

or exudation of plants gathered and stored by the bee.

Mr. Meredith—What is the definition of the word "honey-dew" from a bee-keeper's standpoint?

Mr. France—As a bee-keeper understands it, it will be the exudation of insects gathered by and stored by the bee in the combs. Some one was speaking about the little white aphids upon the soft maple. We found a good deal of that in Wisconsin, in the last 2 or 3 years. The little white aphid is destroying the maple-tree. The bees are working upon the leaves, and it was in places, too, where clover was coming in enormously, and it was in many places mixed in the extracted honey. We can not separate it, but must sell it for what it is.

Dr. Miller—Mr. President, will you read the question again?

Pres. York—"Should not the bee-keeper be compelled to guarantee to the broker or buyer that his honey will stand the pure-food law test?"

Dr. Miller—I suppose that depends upon circumstances. In some cases the buyer would require it. If I were a buyer and wanted the bee-keeper to stand back of me, I would expect him to do it. In some cases I do not think I would want it. For instance, here is a dealer that wants to put out honey under his own brand, and he receives his honey, puts it up in packages himself. He can not keep the bee-keeper's guarantee upon the packages, but the bee-keeper's guarantee can stay on a package that comes from that bee-keeper only, and when that seal is broken his guarantee does not amount to anything upon it. If the dealer wants to sell it with that original guarantee on it, then he would want the bee-keeper to guarantee it. The thing, you see, will be complicated; but I think I can see that there might be some advantage in that, too. There is the disadvantage of the objection the dealer would make to it. He would say, "I want to sell my honey—I don't want any other man's name upon it, because I want the advantage of all the reputation I get from it." On the other hand, there might be this advantage. There are people who would buy honey more readily with the guarantee of the bee-keeper upon it, just because they knew who the bee-keeper was that it came from. Then, again, there are others that would buy from the dealer because they would know the dealer, and would depend upon him. So you see the thing has a good many different bearings. I would say, in answer to that question, that any honest bee-keeper would be willing to guarantee his honey. He might guarantee it to the dealer, even if the dealer chose to break it up and put it in packages of his own. I do not believe that I would ever sell honey to any man that I would not guarantee was all right.

Mr. Arnd—I asked that question, so that a dealer could trace back, and if he is "held up" he can go back to the next man, if he buys it from a dealer, and so on to the bee-keeper.

Mr. Abbott—I would like to say that the producer could not ship it unless he

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guaranteed it to the railroad, under the interstate commerce law.

Mr. Arnd—As being pure honey?

Mr. Abbott—Yes.

Dr. Bohrer—I voted in favor of requiring the bee-keeper to guarantee the purity of the honey. I will do that, and I have now ordered labels, and as long as the package upon which I place the label is unbroken, I will guarantee it to be absolutely pure as the bees stored it in the combs; but if the dealer that purchases it from me breaks that package and repacks it, I won't agree to be responsible any farther.

Mr. Moore—I have been making quite a number of calls on the grocery trade, and in every grocery I am met by the question, "How do you know this is

pure?" And it was suggested here that we voluntarily offer to guarantee our honey. That is good business sense. You must not wait until they come with a club and make trouble for you, but you must meet them more than half way about these matters. For my own special trade I have gotten this up; at the top is my heading, you see: "I hereby guarantee my honey to be pure at all times, in all sized packages, and to comply with all new and old pure food laws." I sign this and hand it to my customers, saying, "There is your guarantee," and it satisfies every one. In the absense of anything better, I shall continue to use that, and I am inclined to think that it covers the ground.

Continued next week

disturbed at all, and you can now take from it 2 frames of mostly sealed brood and give to colony No. 1. If it has any more brood to spare you can give a frame apiece to as many nuclei as you can; but don't reduce No. 1 nor No. 2 at any time to less than 4 frames of brood. You see you must keep them fairly strong all the time, drawing from them as you can to strengthen the nuclei. Indeed it may be best not to take more than the 2 frames from No. 2 to give to No. 1, for in a little while you will want to treat No. 2 just as you did No. 1, making it queenless and starting more nuclei. If the season is good enough and long enough, some of your nuclei will become strong enough to yield help to the later nuclei, and just how far you can go will depend on circumstances. But don't make the mistake of trying to go too fast and then being caught in the fall with a lot of weaklings that will die in winter.



Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to
Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.
Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

Tested and Untested Queens— 2-Frame Nucleus

1. What is a tested queen?
2. What is an untested queen?
3. What is a 2-frame nucleus? If I were to buy a 2-frame nucleus, how many swarms could I get in one season from it?

INDIANA.

ANSWERS.—1. A tested queen is one which has been laying more than 3 weeks, and whose worker progeny all show 3 yellow bands; thus showing that she is purely mated. Since the days of 5-banders this test is not so reliable as it formerly was, for it is possible now to have 3 yellow bands with some black blood.

2. An untested queen is one which has not been laying long enough to show the character of its progeny.

3. A 2-frame nucleus is nothing more nor less than 2 frames of brood and bees taken from any colony and put into a separate hive. It may do no more than to build up into a full colony for winter without any increase; or it may make 2, 3, or more, according to the season and the management. Left to itself in a poor season it might hardly hold its own. In a good season, something depending upon how early the nucleus is obtained, it may make the increase mentioned. In a poor season feeding may help out, but no feeding is quite so good as a heavy flow from the flowers.

Management for Increase

I am a beginner in the bee-business. Last year I came into possession of about 25 colonies of bees, and about 17 more hives and bee-fixtures. The hives are 8-frame, made in our local "Novelty Works." I have lost all but 5 colonies since I set them out this spring, and will probably lose all but 2. These 2 seem to be strong and all right. These bees had never been cared for, so the comb in the brood-chamber is built in every shape. I want to cut out the old comb, put any new swarms on straight foundation, and attend to

them as they ought to be attended to. How shall I handle these 2 colonies to get the most increase? Of course it will be almost impossible to remove the frames without tearing the combs all to pieces. The bees are Italians.

IOWA.

ANSWER.—It is not an easy thing to say just what will be the best way for you to increase, as what is best for one may not be always best for another. In the first place, don't condemn too hastily all those old combs, even if at first sight they do not appear usable. Every old comb you can save will help just so much in increasing, as it will save the bees work. Take a saw and cut down at each side of a hive, so as to sever all attachments, then turn the hive upside down and jar out its entire contents. Now see if there are not some combs that are straight enough to be used, the same being of good worker-comb. If they are a little dirty or mouldy, the bees can clean them up; only you should brush off the dead bees. If a comb is nearly all in one frame, out away its attachment to the next frame, straighten it into place, and fasten it in place with strings or otherwise. The comb should be quite warm when this is done, so it will not break instead of bending. If some combs are too much out of place, perhaps running straight across the frames, of course they must be cut out; but some of them may be fastened in frames after they are cut out.

In making increase, the most rapid way will be to start nuclei, giving to each nucleus a laying queen that you will buy. If you want to save the expense of buying, you may still like the nucleus plan. You will lose rather than gain by beginning too early. Wait till the colonies build up strong; then from one of them take the queen with 2 frames of brood and adhering bees, and put in another hive as a nucleus. In 8 or 10 days put this nucleus with the old queen back on the old stand, and out of the old colony make as many 2-frame nuclei as you can, putting one of them in the place from which you have just taken the old queen. Of course each nucleus must have at least one good cell centrally located where it will be in no danger of being chilled. Colony No. 2 you have not

Italianizing—Working for Increase

Having made up my mind to get rid of my hybrid bees, I have bought 3 Italian queens.

1. Can I, by having 3 pure queens, increase my 3 hybrid colonies, and at the same time have all pure stock next fall?

2. If possible, I would like to increase to 10. What are some of your plans? I don't care if I do not get much surplus honey this season. I am more for increase. MICHIGAN.

ANSWERS.—1. When we say "all pure stock," that means that the queens are not only of pure descent but purely mated. So if there are any but pure drones for some distance from you, you can not be sure of "all pure stock," for although you may make sure that all your young queens are of pure descent, you can not make sure that they are purely mated.

2. If I understand correctly, you want to increase the 3 to 10 colonies. If the season is sufficiently good and also sufficiently long there ought to be no trouble in doing that. The easiest way will be to let each colony swarm naturally, putting the swarm on a new stand and leaving the old colony without being disturbed on the old stand. In something like 8 days, each old colony may send out a second swarm, and a day or two later a third swarm. Even if only one colony sends out a third swarm, that will make 10.

3. If you do not wish to trust to their swarming enough, you can take the matter into your own hands. A week after the first swarm has issued, divide each old colony into 2 or 3 parts, making sure that each has a good queen-cell centrally located.

Feeding Pollen Substitutes In Empty Combs

I have just begun to overhaul my bees to note their condition, etc.; have examined, this afternoon (April 23), 19 colonies, and while but few need feeding, I do not find a single cell of pollen in any of the hives, nor a single cell of brood in any stage of development; in fact, I have not discovered an egg in all my search so far. Now, I have thought it might be a good plan to take dry combs which I have, sprinkle rye or other flour in the cells, and hang them in the hives next to those of honey. What do you think of the plan? Would it be better to put it outside where the bees could get it for themselves? WISCONSIN.

ANSWER.—It would be a nice thing if you could have what the Germans call "stamp-honey"—combs of honey and bee-bread all smashed up. If any of your neighbors had colonies die in the winter, you might get from them combs containing pollen; although conditions that brought about such a remarkably unusual thing as colonies utterly without pollen may have left theirs in the same condition. Unless there is no weather for bees to fly, better give the meal outside, although it will do no harm to try it inside at the same

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time. A paste of flour and honey smeared on the combs might be worth trying. For outside meal-feeding ground corn and oats is sometimes used here. Most likely it will make little difference whether you feed any substitute for pollen or not, for the receipt of your letter finds dandelions opening here, and they are likely the same with you.

It is just possible that your lack of pollen may be an advantage in the long run. During the dreadful weather in April, your bees remained quietly doing nothing for 3 weeks or more, while others with brood were suffering.

L Super and T-Super

1. On page 387, you quote me as saying "Langstroth" super. Please note that I never used the expression "Langstroth super" in my correspondence with you, but I said the "L" super. Now, I do not know what the letter L stands for, but I had reference to a certain kind of super designated as the "L super" in the catalog, which is a plain super for an 8-frame hive with slats and fences running crosswise of the super-body and designated to hold 30 plain sections 4x5x1 $\frac{3}{8}$, called "Danzenbaker sections." Your answers to my questions seem to be very clear, but I can not tell how it will pan out with me until I try it. Some 2 or 3 points look sticky to me yet.

2. First, in regard to that bee-glue. I have cleaned sections at all times of the year; in fact, I never did clean my whole crop at one sitting, but just cleaned up small batches as I would sell them all through the winter, and I have yet to find the time when the propolis won't stick more or less, and more or less honey stand on the wood in the way to gum up my knife and make a messy job at best.

3. Second, in regard to pushing out the whole superful of sections at once. I have done it with the L super, also with the Ideal and Danzenbaker, but I never could see where I gained anything by it, because when I went taking off the slats and taking out the fences I had an awful time of it just the same. In fact, I rather appreciated having them back in the super to hold a portion of them steady while I pried another portion loose, and that is just the reason I adopted the plan of taking them out while on the hive and among the bees. When the super is first tilted and the bees are still in it, the glue is warm and soft, and the sections will come out one row at a time without so much difficulty, and then the fences are all separated and out of the way. Perhaps if I had the T-super I would find the case different; but I can hardly believe the bee-glue would be any less abundant or sticky. I think I will try a few this summer. MISSOURI.

ANSWERS.—1. Upon first reading your letter, throwing upon my shoulders the burden of having changed "L super" to "Langstroth super," I promptly prepared to make an abject apology, but on turning to page 387, I found that in my answers I had made use of neither term, so I slid the burden off my shoulders to let it fall on those of the Editor, "the intelligent compositor," or the printer's devil, whichever one it was who took liberties with your copy. In pity for the delinquent in the case, however, I may say that it is a very common thing to find, in manuscript sent in, the contraction "L" used for "Langstroth," and after having for a few hundred times changed "L hive" to "Langstroth hive," and "L frame" to "Langstroth frame," one would almost unconsciously change "L super" to "Langstroth super." [We had entirely forgotten the "L" super, as it was never used extensively. Dr. Miller was not the culprit in this case. It was—THE EDITOR.]

2. There may be some peculiarity about your bee-glue with which I have no acquaintance, but I was under the impression that all bee-glue becomes brittle when sufficiently cold. I wonder if it can really be that your bee-glue is entirely different from mine when the thermometer stands at zero. With re-

gard to honey standing on the wood, that is not a matter affected in the same way by cold. When there is any honey on the top-bars of the sections, we don't attempt to scrape the glue off until the honey is removed. First a knife is slipped under the honey to scrape it off, if there is enough honey to make it worth while, and a wet rag removes the rest.

3. Of course, the kind of super makes no difference in the character of the glue, but the kind of super has much to do with the matter of cleaning a whole superful of sections at a time. At least it has "in this locality."



Having a Fine Honey-Flow.

I have 11 colonies of bees in 10-frame hives. We have a fine honey-flow now from blackberry and white clover. Our principal flow is from sourwood, which blooms in July. G. F. JONES.

Elkin, N. C., May 24.

Tough Weather for Bees.

We are having tough weather for bees. They have been getting out about one day in a week, on an average, since March. We are still hopeful and look for better weather ere long. F. A. SNELL.

Milledgeville, Ill., May 25.

First Honey "Chunk Honey."

I took my first honey of the season today. I sell in buckets—chunk honey. It is a much better way than to be fussing with sections. More honey, more money, more rest. J. H. COLLINS.

Bardwell, Ky., May 23.

Cold and Backward Spring.

The American Bee Journal is "just fine," and I believe it is the only bee-paper issued in this country which is not biased in favor of the supply dealers. The article by Allen Latham on hive-making I consider valuable to any bee-keeper who feels inclined to make his own hives. I have tried a number of them and find them much superior to any single-walled hive I can buy or make, even when protected in the spring; and for comb honey, when the outside case is used to protect the supers, they are *par excellence* in this cold northern country.

Unless the honey-flow is late this year there will be but a very light honey crop in this locality, as the unusual cold and backward spring has caused much spring dwindling, and there are but few colonies in this neighborhood which can be brought to a first-class condition in time for the white clover. My apiary consists of 31 colonies this spring, in fair condition, considering the season. N. P. ANDERSON.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 18.

Sowing Alsike Clover.

MR. O. P. MILLER: In the American Bee Journal of April 18 you say alsike clover may be sown in the spring with small grain. I have never seen any of it, but I want to try a little this spring. I know nothing about it, and your statement seems to indicate that it is an annual, needing to be sown every spring. Will you please tell me if that is so? If not, does it bloom the first year, and how long does the plant live? How do you spread the seed and what time is best to sow it?

Monument, Colo. O. H. WHITTIER.

MR. O. H. WHITTIER: Alsike clover does not need to be sown (in this country) every spring; on the contrary, one sowing will do indefinitely. But the plant dies every other year, but seeds itself; in other words, it

blooms the first year. Sown about Aug. 1, from that until fall, then the next year it makes a seed crop, and the seed is on the first crop, and enough of the seed falls off to reseed the ground. The old plant dies in the fall after growing the second crop, but comes on the next spring without missing a crop.

Alsike does the best on damp, moist land, but will grow a good crop on clay land, or, in fact, any land but land that is real sandy. The seed is about half the size of the red clover seed, and can be sowed either by hand or with a seeder drill.

Another fact I have learned this year is, that while all the red clover is dead this spring the alsike sown last year looks fine, although it has been very dry and cold all spring. And with all these facts before us, it seems to me to be the most desirable clover to sow.

Any further questions will be cheerfully answered. O. P. MILLER.

Menlo, Iowa, May 14.

Heavy With Honey and Bees.

I never took bees out of winter quarters in better condition. They are heavy with honey and booming with bees. I expected them to be swarming by this time. I thought they had more honey than necessary, but they have it pretty well used up. I had some 40 or 50 pounds of brood-combs kept over from last year, and some extracted from unsealed combs, which I have fed them. Owing to the late cold and dry weather the future is an unsolved problem. J. C. ARMSTRONG.

Marshalltown, Iowa, May 11.

Early Swarm—Feeding Bees.

We had a swarm on May 9. It was a small swarm with a virgin queen, resulting from superseding. We have been feeding sugar liberally since the warm weather in March. A good rain came day before yesterday, for which we are thankful. There is a little honey-dew on box-elder this morning. J. L. STRONG.

Clarinda, Iowa, May 23.

Honey Famine in the Southeast.

We are having a honey famine in the Southeast, and bees are on the point of starvation. The blooms have come and gone, and no honey; and many barrels of sugar have been fed. Many bee-keepers are disheartened and will pull up and leave or quit the industry. The honey-plants were in bloom about 60 days. My bees got to them part of 2 days, and are now in winter quarters. J. J. WILDER.

Crisp Co., Ga., May 14.

Freezing Temperature — Fruit-Bloom Damaged.

As I write this morning the mercury in the thermometer stands at 25 degrees, about 4 feet above the surface of the ground on a hill. On the low ground it is 8 to 10 degrees colder. It is a surprise to me that the few blooms on the fruit trees seem to be filled with nectar, and the bees are carrying loads of it when the temperature is moderate enough for them to fly. The apple-bloom is just beginning to open, but I am afraid that last night damaged the opening buds seriously. No prospect of its warming up to-day. E. H. UPSON.

Cromwell, Ind., May 11.

Solving the Swarming Question.

R. C. ALKIN writes on page 374: "It has always been my contention that the apiarist must be the master to the extent of controlling swarming, and making increase, when he was ready; that those who allow natural swarming are always at a disadvantage."

Yes, this gentleman speaks out loudly and clearly his contention that the apiarist must be master to control swarming, etc. And yet we are at a disadvantage. Yes, but that problem must be solved, and can be, if we look at the bee as one creation in the animal kingdom, and not idealize it, but look at it just in its reality; just as

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an animal with its own notions and tricks, and able to make its master work, run and sweat, only to be fooled and outwitted after all. At a disadvantage—yes, that's so. But the writer thinks it is not absolutely necessary but that this little creature can be domesticated just as well by man as the rest of the animal kingdom. But how, is the question that we are asked. I may not be ready yet to give an answer, but wait until I can do it in a practical, sure and safe way. P. J. ECKMAN. Butterfield, Minn.

Discouraging Spring for Bees.

This has been a cold, hard spring for bees. May 20 we had a very hard frost for this time of year. In the morning there was a thick crust of ice on water, with a cold, piercing wind. To-day is cold and rainy. There have been very few days this spring that bees could gather pollen. This will undoubtedly prove a serious setback to bees when they should be building up rapidly. Yesterday I found a choice queen in a hive with a few scattered bees, possibly a dozen or two. The queen was wandering alone in a corner. There were plenty of stores. It is a sad condition that sort of makes a bee-keeper feel helpless. Other colonies have dwindled to a nucleus condition. Of course, colonies that were strong this spring with plenty of stores are all right. On these our hopes rely, and we hope for a better day with more favorable "elements." (A bee-keeper must always live in brighter hopes.) The cold weather this spring has rendered a bee-keeper helpless and at the mercy of the elements, as it has been too cold to open hives, and partly rendered work among the bees impossible thus far. H. H. MOE. Woodford, Wis., May 22.

Fine Prospect for Honey.

I have 275 colonies of bees, and can not do without the American Bee Journal. There is a fine prospect for honey this year. W. J. DAVIDSON. Dinuba, Cal., April 25.

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Tested Queens\$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.
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WE SELL ROOT'S GOODS IN MICHIGAN
Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. Beeswax Wanted for Cash.

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Golden or Leather Colored. One colony of this strain produced 280 fancy sections in one season. Order now for delivery in season. Untested Queen, 1.00; six, \$5.00. Tested, \$1.50 up. Correspondence solicited.

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Choice home-bred and imported stock. All Queens reared in full colonies.

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" Tested Queen.....1.10
" Select Tested Queen 1.40
" Breeder Queen.....2.20
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Will be promptly filled. We can supply both tested and untested Italian Queens, your choice of either imported or home-bred mothers.

Our bees are bred for business; our Queens will not disappoint you. Tested Queens, \$1.00 each; Untested Queens, 75 cents; \$8 per doz.

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HONEY

of the different grades and kinds. If you have any to dispose of, or if you intend to buy, correspond with us.

We are always in the market for

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Prices in May and June: Caucasian—one extra best select breeding Queen, \$3.00; one best imported direct from Caucasus, \$4.50. Golden all-over Italians and Carniolans: One best extra select breeding, \$2.00; one best imported, best Italian or Carniolan Queen, \$2.50. Cyprian: one extra best select breeding, \$2.50; one best imported direct from Cyprus, \$3.50. Prices in July, August and September, 50 cents less than in May and June. Special prices for 50 and 100 Queens. Caucasian, Italian, Cyprian, and Carniolan Queens bred the best imported breeding Queens. The addresses must be clear: payments by postal money orders. Queens guaranteed to arrive in good condition in U. S. or Canada. To Australia, Ceylon, India, etc., \$1 more.

E. HAUNSCHILD, the Queen-Breeder.

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Have some fine Italian Queens of last fall's rearing that are ready to be sent out, by return mail, at \$2.50 and \$5.00 each.

Borodino, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

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Standard-Bred Queens

Reared from Imported and Home-Bred Caucasian, Carniolan, Hall's Superior Goldens, and Leather-Colored Italian Breeders. Their bees are honey-getters. Untested Queens, \$1; \$6, \$5; 12, \$9. Select untested, \$1.25; 6, \$8; 12, \$10. Tested, \$1.50; select, \$2.50; best, \$5. List free.

T. S. HALL,

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Fine Select Untested Queens, \$1; 6, \$5; 12, \$9. Tested, \$1.50; 6, \$8. Best Breeders, \$3.50. Safe arrival guaranteed. **W. H. RAILS, Orange, Cal.**

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3-frame Nuclei of fine Italian bees with Tested Italian Queens, at \$3.25 each; or in lots of 5 or more Nuclei, at \$3.00 each. Nuclei will be shipped by express (charges not prepaid), from a point 100 miles west of Chicago. Orders will be shipped in rotation—first come first served. Address,

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Will greatly increase the yield of honey. Am now taking orders for **Cook's Select-Bred Queens**—to be sent as soon as weather permits mailing. Also Caucasian Queens from imported stock.

Cook's Square Honey-Jar is the best, cheapest, and most sanitary package for retailing honey. Send for circular and price-list of Hives, Bees, and useful Implements.

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The Oldest Supply-house in the East, and only Reliable Goods sold.

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17A13tf

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Italian Queens. Untested, 55c each; Tested, \$1.00 each; or 3 for \$2.50. Money order on Canton, Mo. **W. SIMPSON, Meyer, Ill.**

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For Sale

50 to 75 cases of two 5-gallon second-hand Cans each. Clean and in good shape. Enquire of **C. BECKER, Pleasant Plains, Ill.**

22A4tf Please mention the Bee Journal.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE

I have 50 colonies of all Italian J. L. Strong stock and Quirin's. All are in good condition in new Danzenbaker hives. Price \$4.50 per colony f.o.b. here. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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3-Banded Italian Queens

J. P. Moore or my own strain. My apary is stocked with thousands of choice drones that are not kin to my breeding queens.

Queens, \$1 each; dozen, \$10

I guarantee satisfaction, and superior honey-gatherers. **W. M. Parrish,**

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I will send you my handsome new fashion book which illustrates 500 of the latest styles. It is a valuable book and every woman owning a sewing machine should have one. It also gives 12 ILLUSTRATED LESSONS in Sewing & Dress Cutting. **HOW I DO IT** I publish *The Home Instructor*, an illustrated home woman's magazine and I want your name on my subscription list. *The Home Instructor* is bright, entertaining, clean and instructive, just the sort of paper you should have in your home. It has departments for every feature of home life, and prints the choicest fiction every month. Every issue has several pages devoted to latest fashions. **MY SPECIAL OFFER** Send me 25c and I will send you *The Home Instructor* for two years and will send my big fashion book to you free. Address **A. OTIS ARNOLD, Quincy, Ill.**

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are made every year in the book business. Every family, rich or poor, must have books. During the last few years, \$1,500,000.00 have been expended for Modern Eloquence, \$12,000,000.00 for Stoddard's Lectures, \$21,000,000.00 for the Century Dictionary, and the tremendous sum of \$44,000,000.00, covering over half a million sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica. These books were sold by subscription in American homes and sales are still going on.

We have a subscription publication which sells more readily than any of the above. The demand is already so tremendous that more capital is required to swing it, or get behind on orders. Profits are enormous, several times savings bank interest.

We have arranged a plan whereby **Any Progressive Man or Woman Can Share These Profits**

becoming stockholders in a profitable business, based on twenty years' experience. Remember, the success of this publication is not away off in the future—it is not prospective, but it is a success at the present time and growing in demand every hour. Sales of this publication at the time of publishing this advertisement

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Address your letter to me personally, like this—

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PERFECT GOODS LOW PRICES
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Now is the time for you to buy your Bee-Supplies. We manufacture Bee-Hives of all kinds. The Dovetail, Langstroth, Alternating, and the Massie Hives, we make all of them. Remember that half the work and worry of your apiary is removed when you use our goods. Every one knows the advantage of a good, substantial hive; the quality of material and workmanship in our hives are not excelled by any other make.

We have been in the business over 40 years, and know what is practical, and when you once give our goods a trial you will have none other. Remember that now is the time to get your order in for the season's supplies. Have you received our new 1907 Catalog? If not, write for it at once. You cannot fail to understand how to order just what you want from our Catalog, it is the easiest to understand that you ever saw.

No trouble to give estimates; tell us what you want.

KRETZMER MFG. CO., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Muscataine Produce Co., Muscataine, Iowa.

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Catalogs issued in English or German.

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All Bingham Smokers are stamped on the tin, "Patented 1878, 1892, and 1903," and have all the new improvements.

Smoke Engine—largest smoker made.....\$1.50—4 inch stove
Doctor—cheapest made to use.....1.10—3½ "
Conqueror—right for most apiaries.....1.00—3 "
Large—lasts longer than any other......90—2½ "
Little Wonder—as its name implies......85—2 "

The above prices deliver Smoker at your post-office free. We send circular if requested.
Original Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping-Knife.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

Patented May 20, 1879. BEST ON EARTH.

TENNESSEE-BRED QUEENS

All from Extra-Selected Mothers

3-band from Imported Dark Leather, Moore's Long-Tongue, or my own. Golden from Laws, Doolittle's or my own. Caucasians and Carniolans from direct Imported.

AFTER APRIL 15TH.

Italians Before July 1st				After July 1st				CARNIOLANS				CAUCASIANS			
	1	6	12	1	6	12		1	6	12		1	6	12	
Untested.....	\$.75	4.00	7.50	\$.60	3.25	6.00		\$.85	4.50	8.00		\$.95	5.00	8.50	
Select Untested	1.00	5.00	9.00	.75	4.25	8.00		1.10	5.50	9.50		1.20	6.00	10.00	
Tested.....	1.50	8.00	15.00	1.25	6.50	12.00		1.60	8.50	15.50		1.70	9.00	16.00	
Select Tested..	2.00	10.00	18.00	1.50	8.00	15.00		2.10	10.50	18.50		2.20	11.00	19.00	

Straight 5-band Golden Breeders.....\$10.00
Select Golden Breeders.....3.00
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" Carniolan ".....3.10
Select Caucasian Breeders.....\$ 3.25
1 full colony without queen in 8-frame
dovetailed hive.....6.00

Select the Queen wanted, and add the price to the above prices.

Discounts on large orders. Contracts with dealers a specialty. No bee-disease has ever been in this section.

1744t 21Dt

JOHN M. DAVIS, Spring Hill, Tenn.

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BE GOOD TO YOUR BEES

Suppose a man should build a house for you with low roofs, so low you would have to stoop to walk around, the stairs steep and rickety, the windows small, the doors so narrow you could not walk through them without being squeezed, bumps and bruises right and left, nothing fitting, nothing right. WOULD YOU LIVE IN A HOUSE LIKE THAT? Well, I guess not.



And yet some bee-keepers expect their bees to do good work in hives that are made wrongly at the outset, constructed of poor material with incorrect bee-spaces, the lumber rough, encouraging comb-building and propolizing. What do the bees do under such circumstances? Why, they do the next best thing which is to set about to make over the hive—just what you would do in the case of the poorly constructed house. They try to correct the human mistakes made in the building of the hive. The men who have constructed the hive have made a botch of it, and the bees instinctively try to improve upon their work. Bees cannot make hives and honey, too. Lewis hives are made scientifically right from the time the first board is planed until the last nail is driven. Give your bees Lewis hives made of good, clean, smooth lumber, the parts fitting like a watch, every bee-space just right. This insures returns, real returns for your money invested in bee-goods.



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American Bee Journal

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Regular subscription price, 50 cents a year. One year to new subscribers, 35 cents; three years for \$1.00.

Send for sample copy and our new illustrated price-list of BEE-SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Guaranteed highest quality at lowest price.

Address,
THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.
Dept. B. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

[Established 25 years.]

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, May 9.—Very little honey on the market of any kind. Prices are therefore nominal. A little choice white clover comb sold at 17c, and would bring that at present, but supply seems to be exhausted; even with this scarcity there is no demand for No. 2 grades. Extracted, white, 7@8c; amber, 6@7c. Beeswax in good demand at 32c. R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—There is no material change in the honey market at this writing. Extracted honey is not moving so rapidly as it could, owing to the cool weather. We quote amber in barrels at 5½@6¼c; fancy table honey in crates of two 60-pound cans at 8@9c. For choice, yellow beeswax, free from dirt, we are paying 31c cash, delivered here.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The honey market has been quite brisk for this time of the year. The continued cold weather has made both the comb and extracted honey sell much higher than usual. A number of odd lots have been cleaned out of the market. We quote: Fancy comb, 14@15c; No. 1, 13@14c; amber, 12@13c. Fancy white extracted, 7@8c; light amber, 6@7c. Beeswax firm at 32c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. WM. A. SELSER.

NEW YORK, May 21.—White comb honey is practically cleaned up, and there is very little demand at this time. There is some dark and mixed comb on the market, but no demand to speak of, and some of this will have to be carried over until next season, or sold at a sacrifice. Therefore we cannot encourage shipments of off-grades or dark honey at this time. Extracted honey is in fair demand and prices are ruling firm. There is very little new crop arriving as yet from the South, and while it is rather early, we doubt whether we will have any large shipments from the Southern States this season, as we fear there will be a short crop, judging from the reports we are receiving. There is quite a good stock of last year's crop still on the market, sufficient to last until the new crop from various states arrives. There is no change in price as to extracted honey since our last. Beeswax firm and likely to remain so for the next 2 months.

HILDRETH & SEIGLER.

Headquarters for Bee-Supplies

Complete stock for 1907 now on hand.

FREIGHT-RATES FROM CINCINNATI
are the **LOWEST, ESPECIALLY**
for the **SOUTH**,

as most all freight now goes through Cincinnati.

You will **SAVE MONEY BUYING FROM ME.**
Prompt Service is what I practice.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Catalog mailed free.
Send for same.

A Special Discount on Early Orders.

Let me **QUEENS** bred in separate apiaries,
book the **GOLDEN YELLOWS, CARNI-**
Order for **LANE, and CAUCASIANS.**

For prices, refer to my catalog, page 29.

C. H. W. WEBER CINCINNATI ... OHIO ...

Office and Salesrooms, 2146-48 Central Ave. Warehouses, Freeman and Central Aves.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—Comb honey is not plentiful, but demand is slack. Fancy white comb brings 16@17c; No. 1 white, 14c; amber, 12@13c. Best grades of extracted honey bring 8@9c; amber, 6@7c. Good average beeswax sells here at \$35 per 100 pounds.

WALTER S. POWDER.

TOLEDO, May 3.—There is very little demand for comb honey as is usually the case at this season of the year. Fancy white would bring in a retail way 16@17c; No. 1, 15@16c, with no demand for dark honey. Extracted is very scarce and none being offered for sale. Beeswax is bringing 28c.

THE GRIGGS BROS. & NICHOLS CO.

KANSAS CITY, May 4.—Receipts of comb and extracted honey are light; in fact, the market is almost bare. The demand for comb honey is good, but for extracted is rather light. We quote: No. 1 white comb, 24 sections, \$3.25; No. 2, \$2.75; No. 2 amber, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Extracted, white, 8@9c; amber, 7@8c. Beeswax, 50c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—Producers in this State are practically closed out of both comb and extracted honey. We have not sufficient good comb honey to supply our local trade, but have a good supply of white extracted of excellent quality. We quote strictly No. 1 white comb honey, per case of 24 sections, at \$3.20; No. 1, light amber, \$3; and good No. 2, \$2.80. White extracted, 8@8½c per pound; light amber, 7½@8c. Clean, yellow beeswax, 27@28c, delivered here.

THE COLO. HONEY-PRODUCERS' ASSN.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The market on fancy white comb honey is entirely bare. No. 2 is selling slowly at 12c. Extracted, light amber, brings 5½@6c. Beeswax is selling here at \$35 per 100 pounds.

C. H. W. WEBER.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

When consigning, buying or selling, consult
R. A. BURNETT & CO.

199 SOUTH WATER ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

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If you want the Bee-Book

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.20 to

Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Cal.,

FOR HIS—

"Bee-Keeper's Guide."

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

"The continuous advertiser gets the bulk of the business, because others are not advertising, and he is."

POOR HONEY CROP

in 1906, but we sold in Michigan

1,143,000 LEWIS SECTIONS

WHY?

Remus, Mich., Feb. 25, 1907.

A. G. Woodman, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I use Lewis Sections exclusively; there are none better—the only perfect "V"-cut section that has come to my notice. They fold without moistening.

E. D. TOWNSEND.

5 car-loads now in immediate shipments. 74 freight and 55 express trains daily. Advanced Bee-Vel, post-paid, 50 cents.

A. G. WOODMAN CO. Grand Rapids Mich.



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We are always in the market to buy Beeswax, and pay the highest market prices. We want Beeswax from the bee-keepers direct.

DADANT'S FOUNDATION

IT EXCELS

Wherever you are you can get our goods. Write us and we will either make you prices or will tell you where you can get our Foundation nearer to you. We have Agents everywhere.

BEE-SUPPLIES

We handle every kind of Bee-Keepers' Supplies, and only the **very best**. Write us before selling your Beeswax or buying your season's Supplies. Send for our Catalog.

DADANT & SONS, Hamilton, Ill.

Marshfield Bee-Goods

talk for themselves; having bought once, you will buy again. Our orders show that. The reason for this is that nothing is used in the making of our **BEE-GOODS** that we know is not fit to go in. Why should we when we have plenty of the best as it comes direct from the forest to our mill and factory.

SECTIONS are made of the basswood timber, grown here in the basswood belt of Wisconsin.

DOVETAILED HIVES, of lumber almost clear, made accurate and smooth.

SHIPPING-CASES, strong and neat—nothing flimsy about them.

SHIPPING FACILITIES THE BEST

You will get your orders sent on very short time, as we are located on three direct railroads to Chicago there connecting with the trunk lines for the East, South, and Southwest, and some parts of the West. The West by way of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

If you have not yet received our Catalog of **BEE-SUPPLIES** for 1907, just write for it.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Marshfield, Wis.

Some of Our Dealers Who Handle Marshfield Bee-Goods:

IOWA—J. W. Bittenbender, Knoxville.
Gregory & Son, Ottumwa.
KANSAS—S. C. Walker & Son, Smith
Center.
MICHIGAN—Lengst & Koenig, 127
South 13th St., Saginaw, E. S.
S. D. Buell, Union City.

NEBRASKA—Collier Bee-Supply Co.,
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CANADA—N. H. Smith, Tilbury, Ont.
ARIZONA—H. W. Ryder, Phoenix.
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ply Co., Harmony.

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